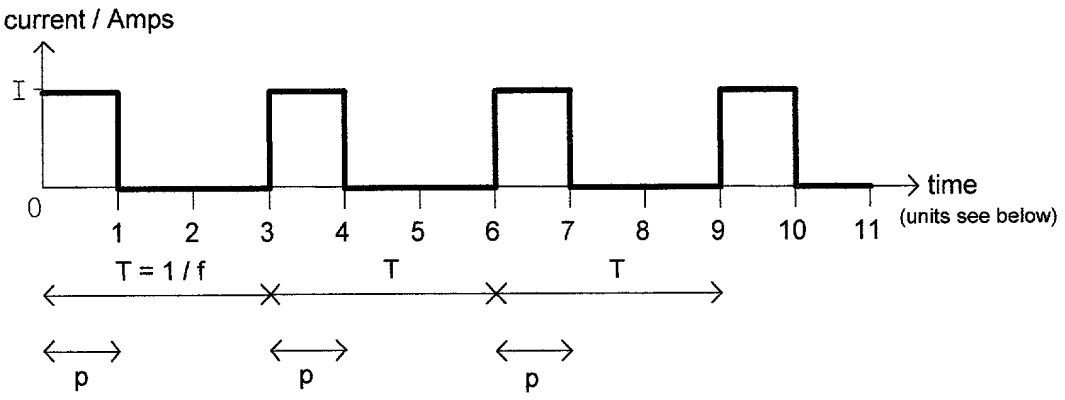
Benjamin La Borde

FIG 1: current frequency



p = pulse duration = T / 3

T = time of one cycle = 1 / f

f = drive frequency in Hz

f = c / (3 a) where a = segment length = plate separation in metres

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

For example, if a = 1 cm, ie 10^{-2} m, then
f = $3 \times 10^{8} / (3 \times 10^{-2}) = 10^{10}$ Hz, ie 10 GHz
T = $1 / 10^{10} = 10^{-10}$ seconds, and p = $10^{-10}/3$ seconds

FIG 2: phasing chart

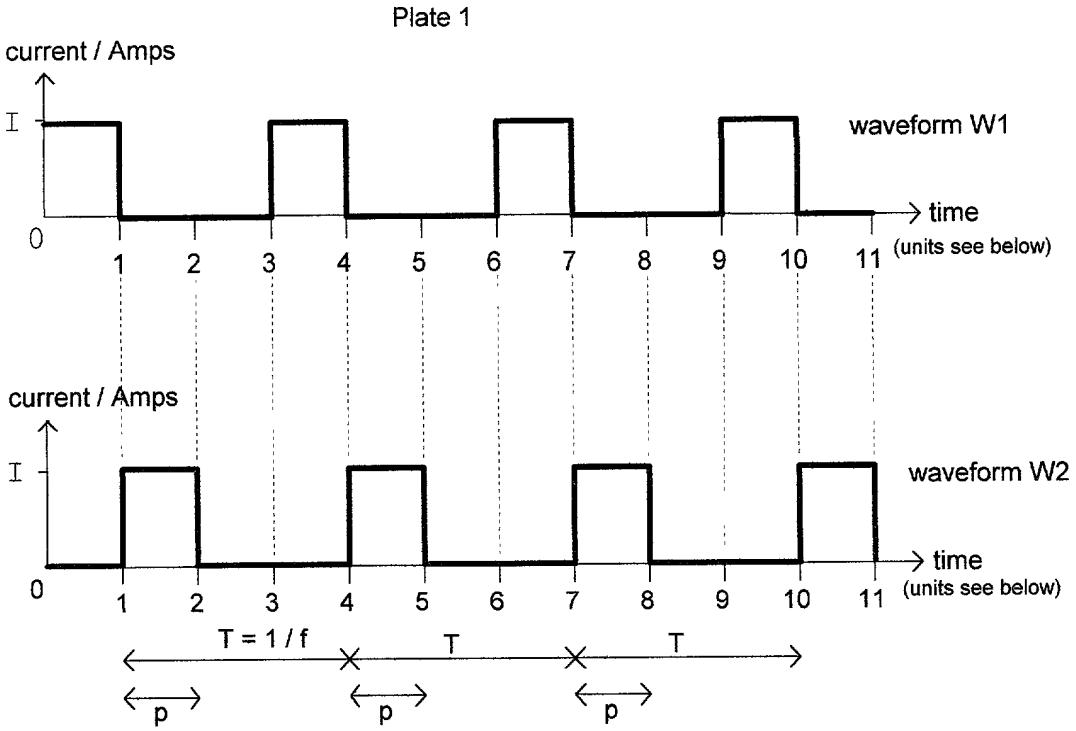


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FIG 3: x and z separation of 2 segments, ie segment pair

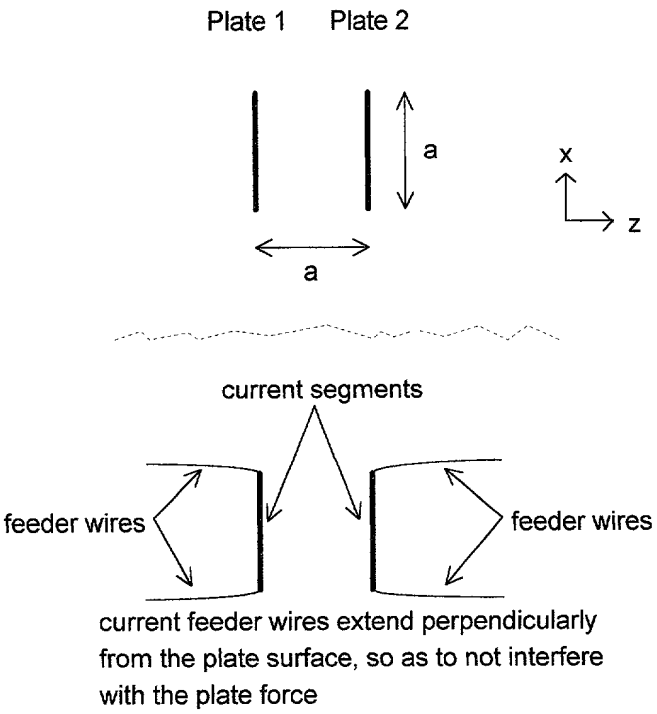

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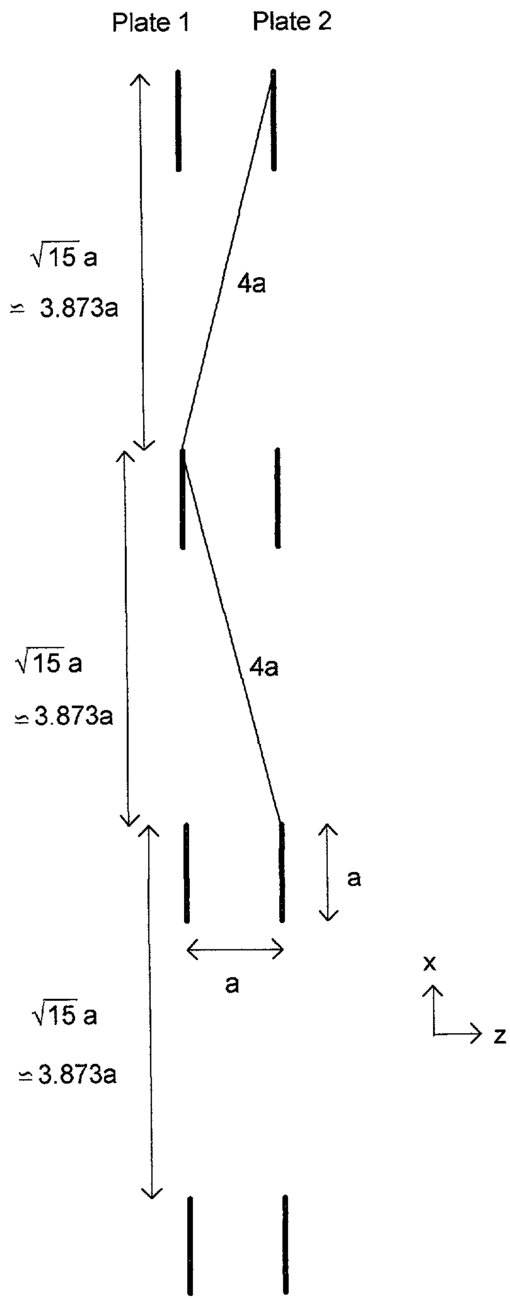
FIG 4: x and z separations of neighboring segments



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 5: x and y separations in a single plate

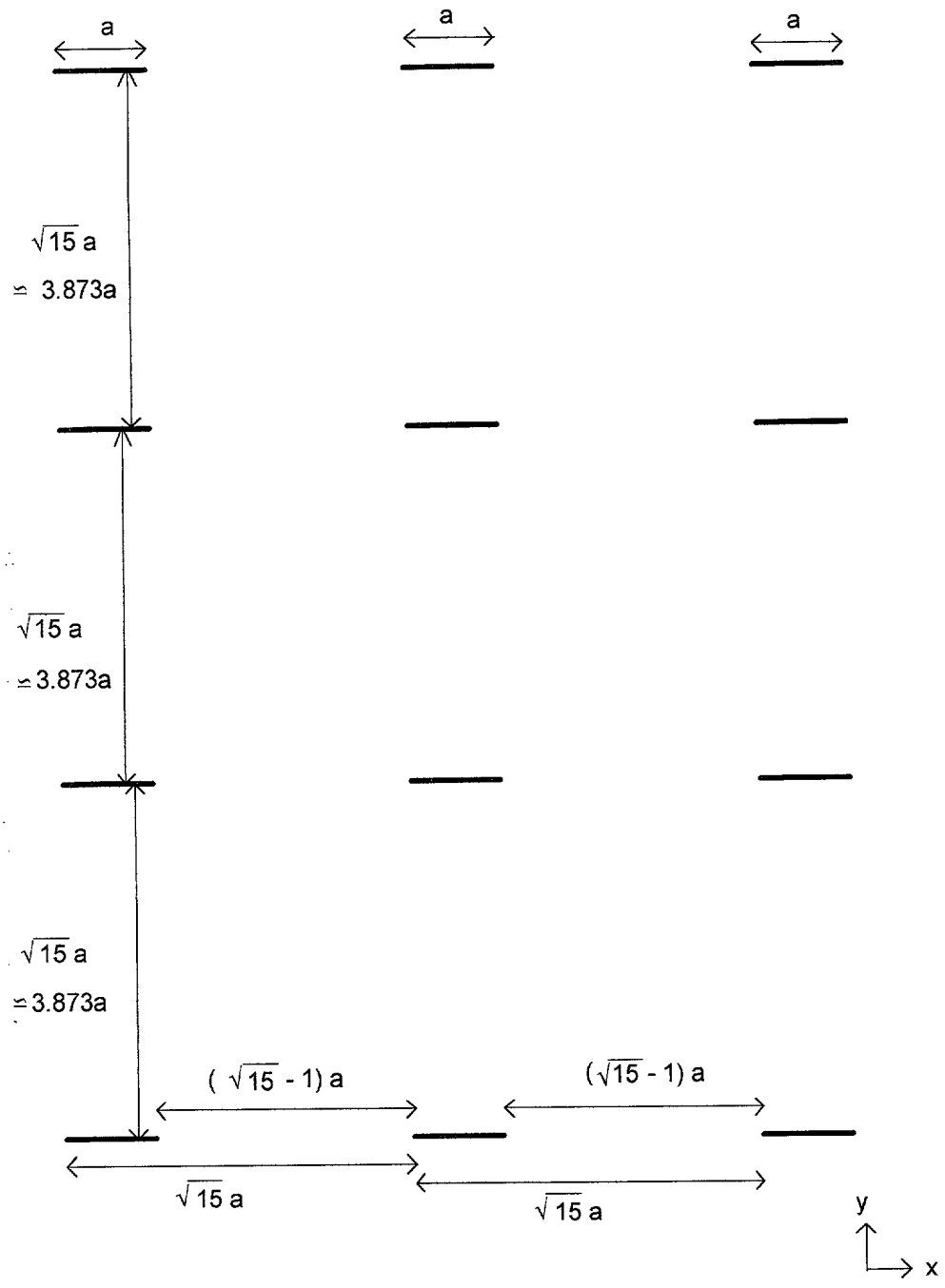


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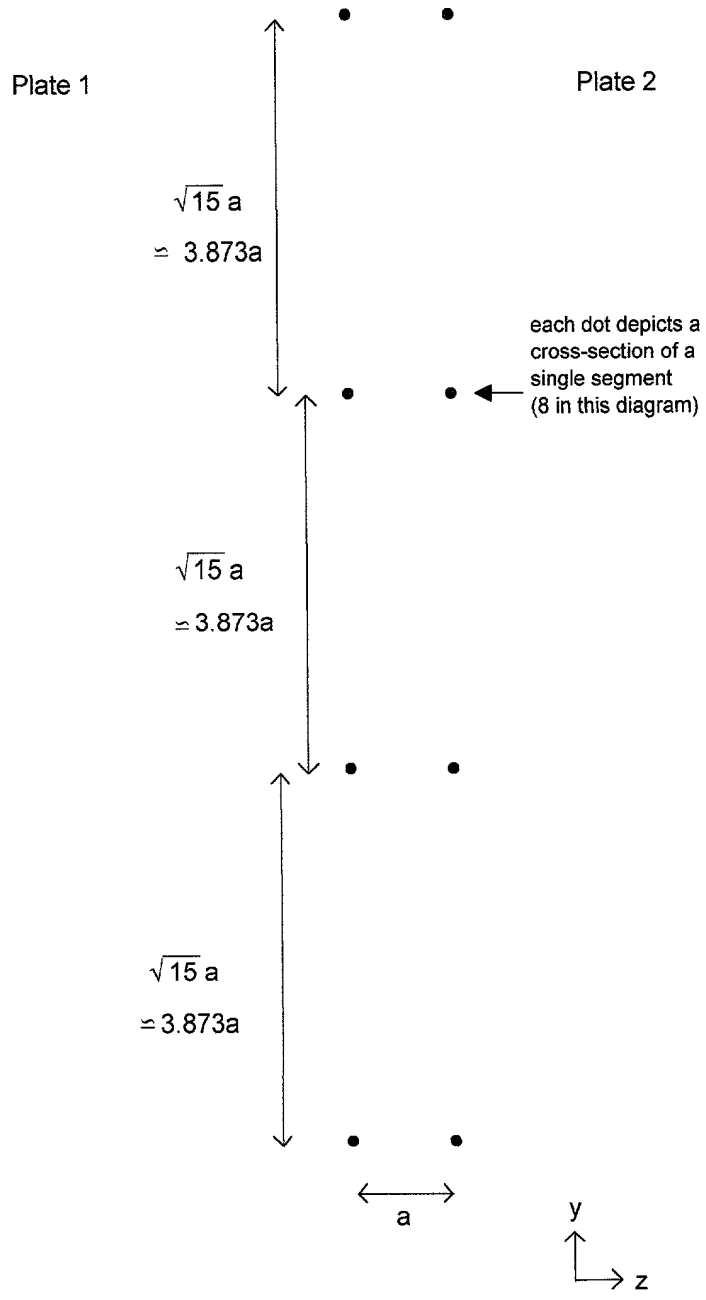
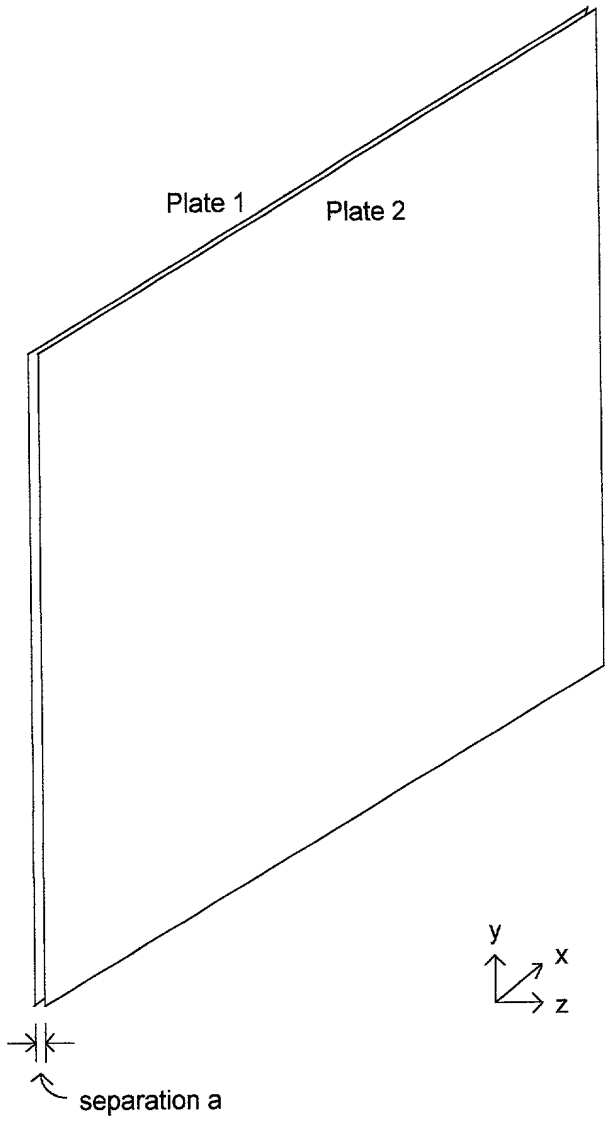
FIG 6: z and y separation in two plates



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 7: perspective view of the two plates



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 8: close-up perspective view of the two plates and current segments

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

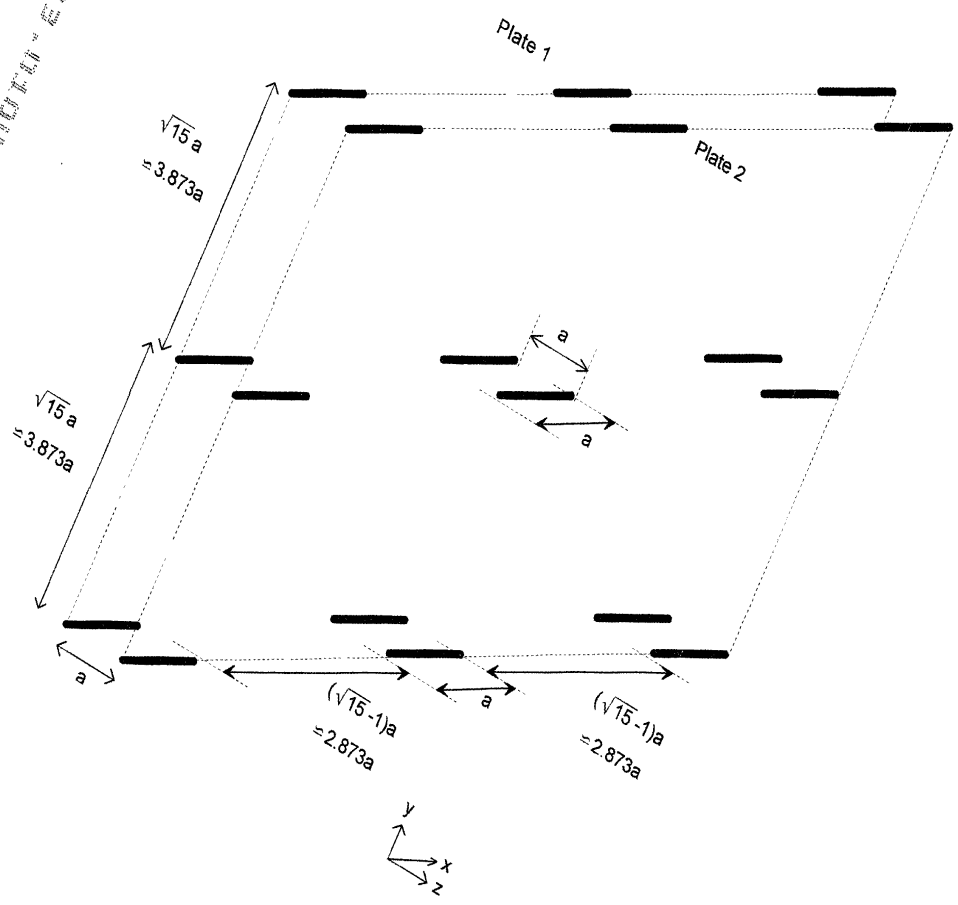
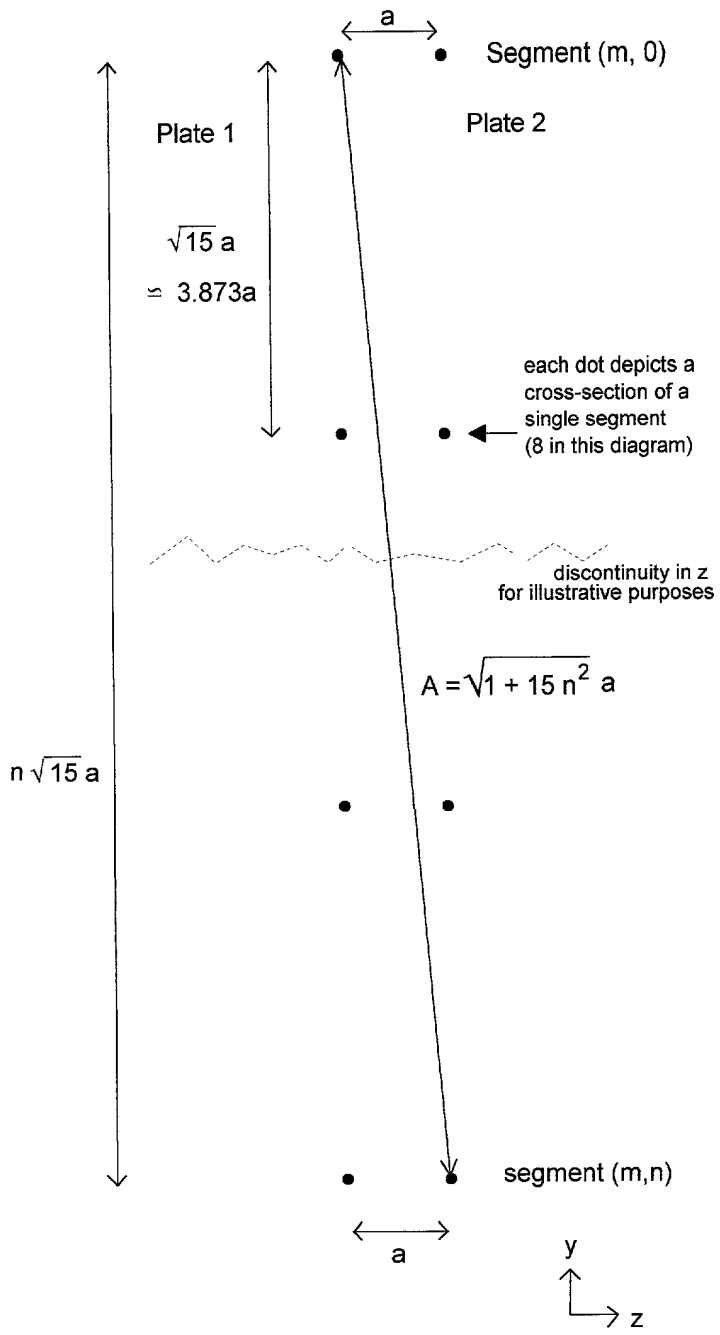
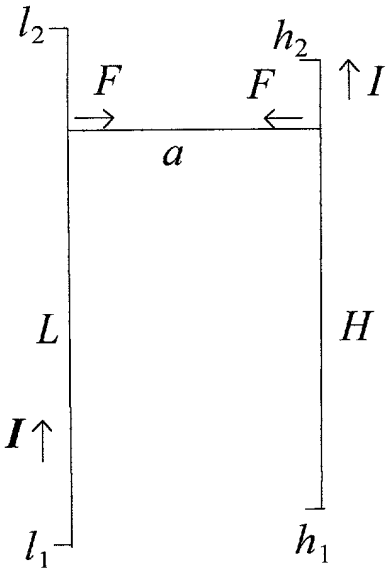


FIG 9: m-n segment distance relationship



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

FIG 10: Force between current-carrying conducting wires 10/14



I current in the wires

In this theoretical description, the values of a, h_1, h_2, l_1, l_2 and I are variable

FIG 11: Plate 1 (0,0) to Plate 2 (m,n) segment distance, B 11/14

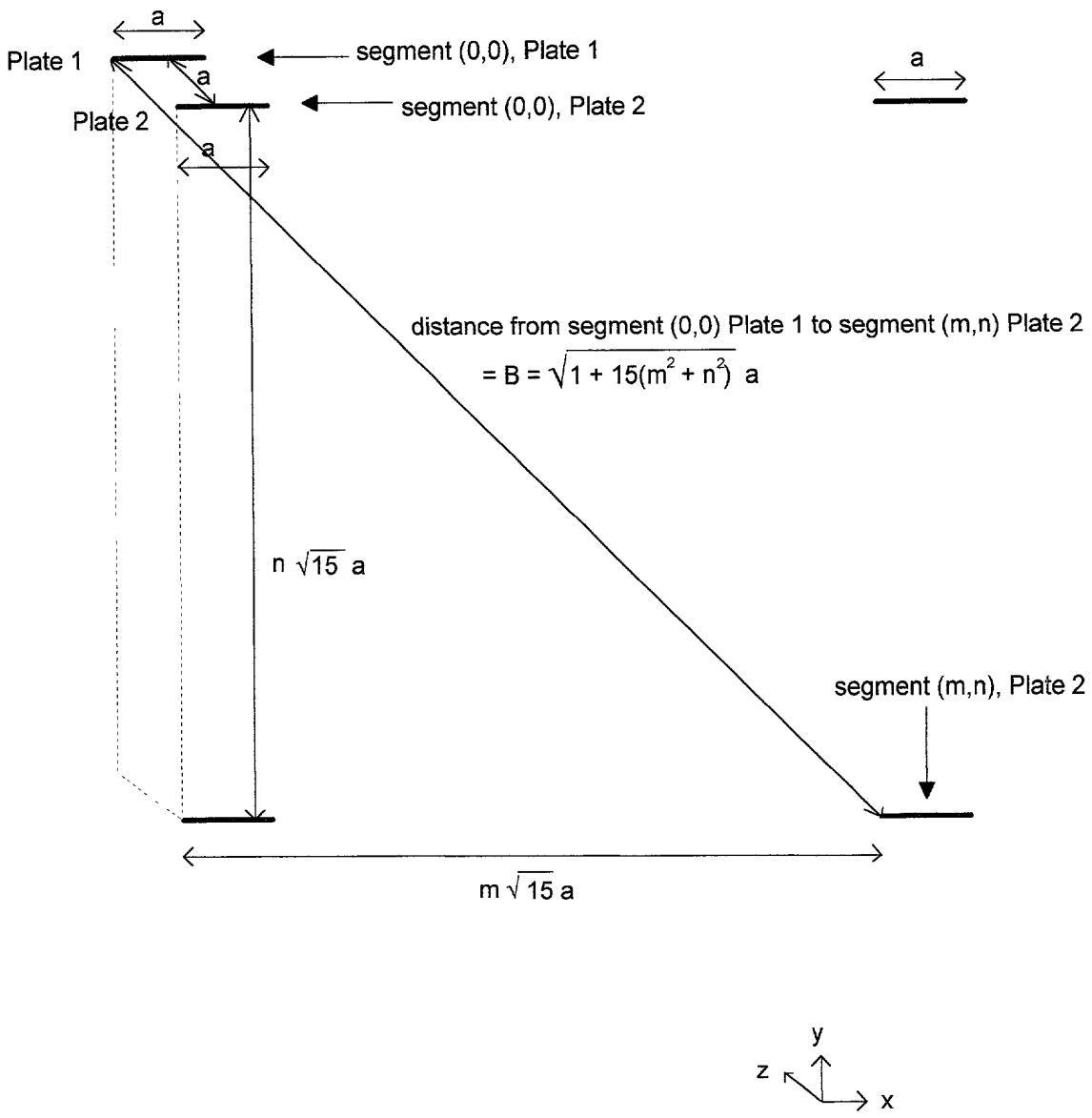


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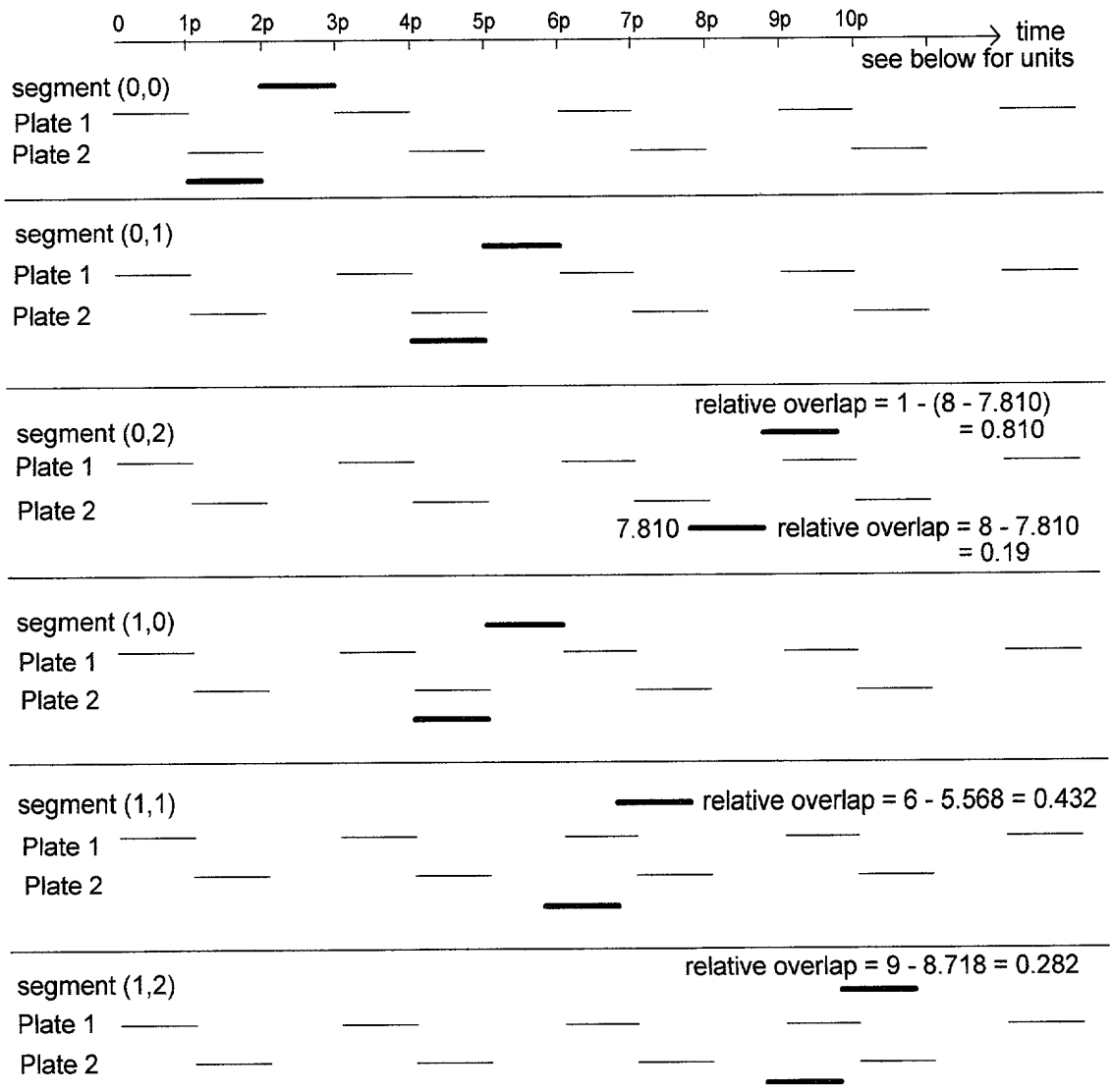
FIG 12: timing differences



Explanation of time units

p = pulse duration = T / 3, T = time of one cycle = 1 / f, f = drive frequency in Hz
f = c / (3 a) where a = segment length = plate separation in metres

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.
Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

For example, if a = 1 cm, ie 10^{-2} m, then
f = 3 x 10^{8} / (3 x 10^{-2}) = 10^{10} Hz, ie 10 GHz
T = 1 / 10^{10} = 10^{-10} seconds, and p = 10^{-10}/3 seconds

Note: due to the Plate 2 phase shift of p, the Plate 1 arrival times are delayed (right-shifted) by p

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FIG 13: Gazette view

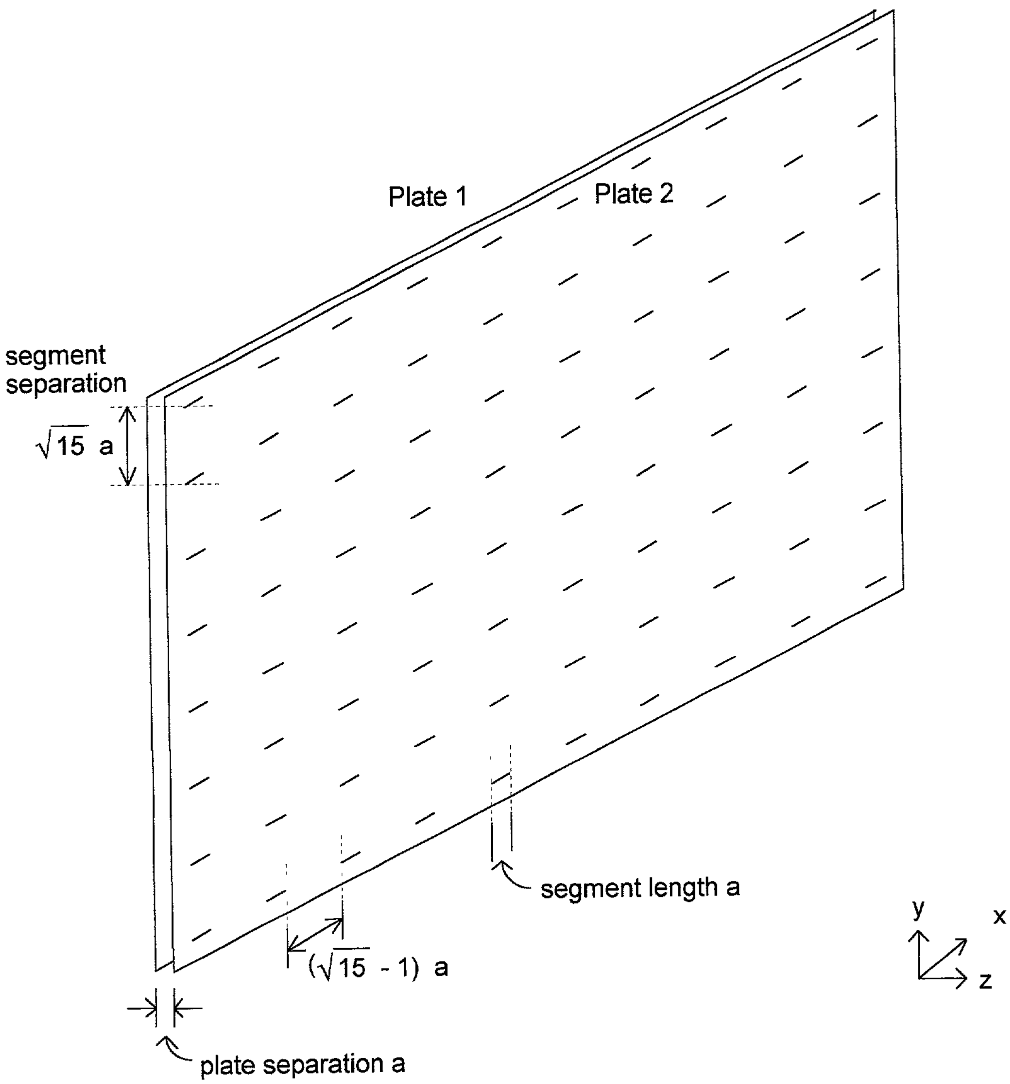

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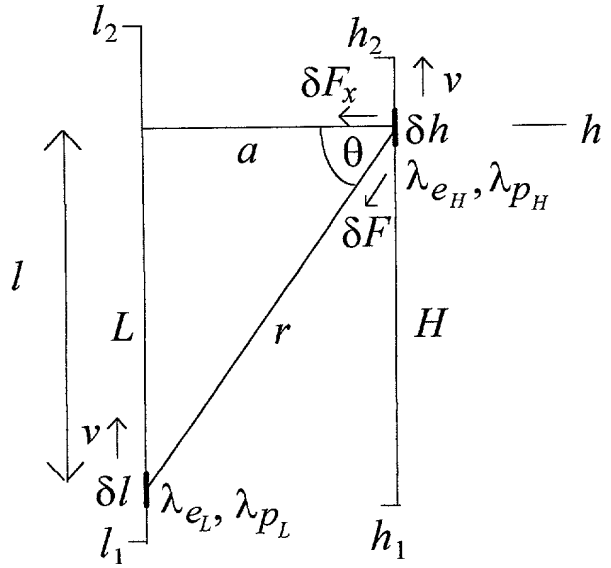
FIG 14: Relativistic force between current-carrying conducting wires 14/14



λ_{eL}	electron density in L
λ_{pL}	proton density in L
λ_{eH}	electron density in H
λ_{pH}	proton density in H
v	electron velocity
δl	short current segment in L
δh	short current segment in H

FIG 15 Lorentz length contraction